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## POETRY.

### REGRET.

Oh! not for me the sunny hour  
That glads the young, the wild, and free,  
The song, the dance, the witching power  
Of music, and of revelry;  
Oh! not for me the stars look bright,  
The sunset or the song of even;  
When all within is black as night,  
We turn o'er from the light of heaven.  
  
Oh! not for me the wild bee's hum,  
The summer or the sound of spring,  
When birds like blessed spirits come  
To wake us from our sorrowing;  
Oh! let not me for the roses bloom,  
Unless, perchance, that it may be  
To scatter faded o'er the tomb  
Of all that once was dear to me.  
  
Oh! not for me, Oh! not for me,  
'Tis written on my aching brow,  
Youth flings around its witchery,  
Life has no spell to bind me now;  
The sun may rise and set, the sky  
Look bright in its own majesty  
Of loveliness—the winds may sigh,  
'Tis not for me, 'tis not for me.

The following, from the New York Times, is not only a beautiful poem, but one of the best charades ever written:

### A CHARADE.

Come from my First, ay, come!  
The battle dawn is nigh; :  
And the screaming trump and thund'ring drum  
Are calling thee to die!  
Fighting thy father fought,  
Fall as thy father fell;  
Thy task is taught, thy shroud is wrought!  
So forward I and farewell!

Toll ye, my Second! toll!  
Fling high the flambeau's light  
And sing the hymn of a departed soul,  
Beneath the silent night!  
The wreath upon his head,  
The cross upon his breast,—  
Let the prayer be said, and the tear be shed,  
Soe-lake him to his rest!  
  
Call ye my Whole, eye, call!  
The lord of the late and lay!  
And let him greet the sable pall  
With a noble song to-day  
Go, call him by his name;  
No fitter hand may crave  
To light the flame of a soldier's fame  
On the turf of a soldier's grave.

From the Hartford Pearl.

### WILLIAM PITTE,

#### EARL OF CHATHAM.

The sight of his mind was infinite, and his schemes were to effect not England, and the present generation, but Europe and posterity.

Such was the character of Chatham, as portrayed by the hand of a countryman and admirer; and the feelings, which will ever cluster around the memory of the great, were never called into more noble exercise, than when contemplating the character of the mighty Comonster.

Though a member of the popular branch of Parliament, his political integrity was such, as would command respect from nobility, and was a passport to the favor of even Royalty itself. The proper adjustment of domestic foreign relations, which has ever been a source of anxiety to most intelligent statesmen, was to him mere pastime. His were abilities that would grapple with the most intricate policy, and never were there a broader field open for the exercise of political talents, than that presented by the condition of Europe, at the time when Chatham was placed in the cabinet. The ministry which had preceded him were unpopular, and their measures were weak. The wars which were conducted under their auspices, were managed without spirit and without effect. But view the change which followed, when this firm and decided statesman was at the head of the ministry which succeeded them. His single arm was felt on every continent on the globe, and the potentates of Europe acknowledge the pre-eminence of Britain, through the hands of her Minister.

But while her power was carrying terror to the hearts of her enemies, the interests of the Home department were under a guidance equally propitious. The whole scheme of British policy was as a machine in the hand of some skillful artist. That hand was the powerful hand of Chatham. He but touched the springs, and all Europe was in commotion. He spoke, vanity, and baronial pride.

and fleets and armies moved, as if by magic, at his bidding. The victorious arms of France were now repelled, her seacoasts ravaged, and her ships destroyed. At one moment the energies of Chatham defeated her forces in the East; and at the next, unfurled the proud pennon of St George on the heights of Quebec. It was then, that with one hand he wielded the Democracy of England, and with the other, smote the house of Bourbon; and the blow which he then struck was not a prelude to the vengeance which Heaven brought upon that devoted house—for not a Bourbon has since filled the throne, who has not been decked with a crown of thorns.

Though England was taxed to the utmost to sustain herself in this rise of glory, yet it was not at the expense of the happiness of her subjects. The yeomanry of the kingdom were men whose souls were devoted to the glory of their country; the bone and sinew of the land were animated with a fire imparted by the commanding spirit that ruled their destinies. Every heart beat high, and every arm was nerved with the consciousness of British superiority.

It was during the ministry of Chatham, that the Highland Clans were first induced to bear arms in support of the ruling power. They had hitherto wandered free and uncontrolled amid the glen and rocks of their native Scotland. Firm in their attachments to their chieftains, they acknowledged no allegiance, but to them, and respected no rights but at the suggestion of private interest. Nobles and peasants paid tribute at their will, and the little dynasties of the Campbells and McGregors carried terror to many who were clad in royal purple. Yet all this was changed by the policy of Chatham. The wild clans of the North, whose Highland banners had floated in defiance of national law, were under his administration, enrolled in the ranks of the national army. Those, who in the rebellion of Forty-five, had sworn to place the family of Stewart upon the throne, were by his influence devoted to the more fortunate, though less rightful house of Hanover.

These were the measures of Chatham. But he was something more than a mere politician. He was an orator; and eminent as the British Parliament has ever been for her distinguished speakers, her whole history cannot find a parallel for eloquence like his. Proud as she may be of the power of Brougham, or the grace and elegance of Canning, the palm must be awarded to him, who united them all in one.

To descend here upon the power of Chatham's eloquence, would be doing injustice to those who have been familiar with the trait in his character from the days of their childhood. Many, with the poet's eye, can see the aged statesman caning upon his crutch in the infirmity of years, yet imparting life to his audience by the beauty and grandeur of his conceptions delivered in tones thrilling through every soul.

Again can they see him rising with the majesty of his subject, and, with the fire of eloquence beaming in his eye, at one time denouncing wrath on the house of Bourbon, at another revenging vengeance on political Demagogues, while many a Felix sits trembling at his words.

There is no individual, whose name is connected with British history, whom Americans are so much indebted as to the Earl of Chatham.

When those measures were introduced, that subsequently led to the dissolution of the ties between the colonies and the mother country, every energy of his powerful mind was exerted to effect a reconciliation. He did that for us; which no other man in Europe or America could have done—he repealed the Stamp Act of 1765; and had that not been repealed, we should either have remained subjects to a foreign yoke, or have been hurried to a premature struggle which could end only in defeat. And when those ties which bound us to the mother country were dissolved, what but his interest saved us from those savage hordes, who at a moment's warning from Parliament, under skillful generals, would have deluged the land from the lakes of North to the gulf of Mexico?

The principles of Chatham were the principles of liberty. "The Americans," said he, "contending for their rights against arbitrary exacting, I love and admire. It is the struggle of free and various patriots. But when they rise in rebellion to their mother country, as an Englishman I cannot wish them success."

If such were his sentiments, while sworn to support British laws and British interests, what might we not have expected from his co-operation if instead of being an Englishman, he had been born on our American Continent! Here dwelt spirits congenial with his own. Indignant at the usurpations of royalty, they feared not to resist their progress; and while on one side of the Atlantic, shouts of defiance were raised to the sound of warlike preparations on the other, the voice of Chatham was heard in the councils of Britain, demanding an acknowledgment of the people's rights.

"Edward—my dear Edward," she said, "I have come to save you. I have reached you after a thousand difficulties, and I think God such are the spirits that will continue to rise, till the name of Tyranny shall become blotted with other relics of the barbarous ages, now remembered but as monuments of lordly

[From the New England Review.]

### THE WIFE.

"I have been with thee in thy hour  
Of glory and of bliss,—  
Doubt not my memory's living power  
To strengthen me, through this!"

MRS. BEHAN.

She was a beautiful girl when I first saw her. She was standing up at the side of her lover at the marriage altar. She was slightly pale—yet ever and anon, as the ceremony proceeded, a faint tinge of crimson crossed her beautiful cheek, like the reflection of a sunset cloud upon the clear waters of a quiet lake. Her lover, as he clasped her delicate hand within his own, gazed on her for a moment with unmixed admiration, and the warm and eloquent blood played upon his cheek, shadowing at intervals his manly forehead and "melting into beauty in his lips."

"He stood in the pride of his youth—a fair form

With his feelings yet noble, his spirit yet warm—  
An eagle to shelter the dove with his wing,  
An elm where the light twining tendrils might cling."

And they gave themselves to one another, in the presence of Heaven; and every heart blessed them as they went their way rejoicing in their love.

Years passed on, and again I saw those lovers. They were seated together where the light of a summer sunset stole through the half closed and crimson curtains, lending a richer tint to the delicate carpeting, and the exquisite embellishments of the rich and gorgeous apartment. Time had slightly changed them in outward appearance. The girl's buoyancy of the young wife had indeed given place to the grace of perfected womanhood, and her lip was somewhat paler, and a faint line of care was slightly perceptible upon her beautiful brow.

Her husband's brow too was marked somewhat more deeply than his years might warrant—anxiety, ambition, and pride had gone over it—a silver hue was mingling with the darkness of his hair, which had become thinned around his temples almost to baldness. He was reclining on the splendid ottoman, with his face half hidden by his hand, as if he feared that his thoughts which oppressed him were visible upon his features.

"Edward, you are ill to-night!"—said his wife in a low sweet and half-inquiring voice, as she laid her hand upon his own.

The husband roused himself from his attitude slowly, and a slight frown knit his brow. "I am not ill," he said somewhat abruptly, and he folded his arms upon his bosom, as if he wished no interruption of his evidently bitter thoughts.

Indifference from those we love is terrible to the sensitive bosom. It is as if the sun of heaven refused his wonted cheerfulness, and glared down upon us with a cold, dim, and forbidding glance. It is dreadful to feel that the only being of our love refuses to ask our sympathy—such is the feeling of the heart when it is rebuked for its want of tenderness, and the feelings of the heart will return and there linger, refusing for a season to be called elsewhere. How inviting is home, with all its endeavours, with all the loveliness and quietude of its seclusion—how inviting to him who hath long been abroad upon the "world's wide stage," companionless and exiled! How welcome it is to him who is way-worn and weary, amid the pilgrimage of life, to return to set him down for a little season amid the never-forgotten scenes of early years, the sequestered shades of home. Sometimes the longing we have for such a pilgrimage, and for such a retreat, is most intense. We can then scarcely be denied the enjoyment, mournful though it may be, yet not less valued, of retreating from the toils and perplexities of life, to linger a little, in that place where all is the quietness, and where are all the unchanging endearments of home. And for one, we know of no time when this feeling of which we have been speaking—this desire to come over the spirit with more potency than at the season of Autumn.

Something of returning tenderness softened for an instant the cold severity of the husband's features, but it passed away, and a bitter smile was his only reply. \*

Time passed on, and the twain were separated from each other. The husband sat gloomily and alone in the damp cell of a dungeon.—He had followed Ambition as his god, and had failed in his high career. He had mingled with men whom his heart loathed, he had sought out the fierce and wronged spirits of the land, and had breathed into them the hardness of revenge. He had drawn his sword against his country—he had fanned rebellion a flame, which had been quenched in human blood. He had fallen—miserably fallen—and he had been doomed to die the death of a traitor.

It was his last night of life. The morn was the day appointed for his execution. He saw the sun sink behind the green hills of the West, as he sat by the dim grate of his dungeon, with a feeling of unspeakable horror. He felt that it was the last time that would set him free. It would cast its next level and sunset rays upon his grave—upon the grave of a disloyal traitor!

The door of his dungeon opened, and a light from entered and threw herself into his arms. The softened light of sunset fell upon the pale brow and wasted cheek of his once beautiful wife.

"Edward—my dear Edward," she said, "I have come to save you. I have reached you after a thousand difficulties, and I think God such are the spirits that will continue to rise, till the name of Tyranny shall become blotted with other relics of the barbarous ages, now remembered but as monuments of lordly

murmured, in the cloaked tones of convulsive agony.

"Edward," said his wife in an earnest, but faint and low voice, which indicated extreme and fearful debility, "we have not a moment to lose. By an exchange of garments you will be enabled to pass out unnoticed. Haste, or we may be too late. Fearing nothing for me, I know that the hand of decay is upon it, that the bloom and the beauty of our own native bower are fading away, that the leaves thereof are falling down, and flowers thereof are withering, then our sympathies are awakened a pensiveness immingling itself with the thought of all that is faded and fallen on the landscape at home, upon which our young eyes have beamed with gladness; and we desire to go there, just as we would go and visit a long loved friend whom we might hear to be under the influence of disease, declining rapidly to the grave.

"But, Margaret," said the husband, "you look so ill. You cannot breathe the air of this dreadful cell."

"Oh, speak not of me, my dearest Edward," said the devoted woman. "I can endure every thing for your sake. Haste, Edward—haste, and all will be well,"—and she aided with a trembling hand to disguise the proud form of her husband in a female garb.

"Farewell, my love, my preserver,"—whispered the husband in the ear of his disguised wife, as the officer sternly reminded the supposed lady that the time allotted for her visit had expired. "Farewell—we shall meet again," responded his wife—and the husband passed out unsuspected, and escaped the enemies of his life.

They did meet again—that wife and husband—but only as the dead may meet—in the awful communions of another world. Affection had borne up her exhausted spirit, until the last great purpose of her exertions was accomplished, in the safety of her husband; and when the bell tolled on the morrow and the prisoner's cell was opened, the guards found wrapped in the habiliments of their destined victim the pale but still beautiful corpse of the devoted wife.

### HOME.

How many and loud are the recollections which this one word is often wont to awaken. True it is—most true, that

"There is no place like home."

"Home—the dwelling-place of affection, where in the sunny soul, in the bright bearings of a pure friendship there is no treachery, on falsehood, were in every appearance there is reality—where every look and word and action is a true index of the heart. Home—the place where our sorrows and joys may be spoken of without fear and without reserve—where a cold-hearted and unsympathizing feeling is unknown,—where the flame of a pure and ardent affection, like the holy fire at the altar-place of ancient Judea, burns by night and by day undim'd and unextinguished: the place to which sometimes when we are far away, the thoughts and the feelings of the heart will return and there linger, refusing for a season to be called elsewhere. How inviting is home, with all its loveliness and quietude of its seclusion—how inviting to him who hath long been abroad upon the "world's wide stage," companionless and exiled! How welcome it is to him who is way-worn and weary, amid the pilgrimage of life, to return to set him down for a little season amid the never-forgotten scenes of early years, the sequestered shades of home. Sometimes the longing we have for such a pilgrimage, and for such a retreat, is most intense. We can then scarcely be denied the enjoyment, mournful though it may be, yet not less valued, of retreating from the toils and perplexities of life, to linger a little, in that place where all is the quietness, and where are all the unchanging endearments of home. And for one, we know of no time but at home—where permanence at this time of the year some trace in one's history was so deeply, perhaps pain-

fully drawn, as to remain thereon unerased till the hour of death—where the sear leaf of autumn lies upon the new made grave—of friendship—of perished hope. If events of this kind were witnessed at this season, it is not strange that the return therefore should awaken the feeling which we have mentioned, in all its intensity.—

In certain individual cases there may be a very obvious reason for the existence of this feeling at this season. Its return may awaken such remembrances, as will bid very strongly for the tender emotion of the mind to dwell for the time no where but at home—where houses.

A mistake.—How are ye, shipmate? said Jack, wading up to a young lady who wore apparel of pantaloons of uncommon size, and whose dress was somewhat short. The lady conceiving herself insulted, passed on without returning the salutation. A bystander who had witnessed the scene, rebuked Jack for addressing such language to a respectable lady in the street. "A lady," said Jack with astonishment, "why do you look so ill?"

Some years ago, a crack brained man who was slighted by the females, once very modestly asked a young lady, "if she would not let him spend the evening with her." "No," said angrily replied, "that's what I want." "Why," replied he, "you needn't be so furiously—I did not mean this evening, but some stormy one when I can't go anywhere else."

Murder.—An atrocious homicide took place in the Auburn State Prison on the 28th ult. While some of the convicts were at work cutting and splitting wood in one of the back yards, a dispute arose between two of them—one hundred miles from us. The field, the wildwood, the garden and the grove, where we came so enraged at the other, that with one blow of his axe he literally split his head open and which are endeared to us by all the fond.

—he died immediately.

OXFORD DE VOCAT.  
PARIS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1834

THE BANK.

The sentiments of the people of this country were very strongly expressed, in relation to this subject, at the late election. The course pursued by Mr. Sprague, as its service tool and humble instrument, has met the reproof which such conduct will ever receive from an intelligent democracy. Last year our Representative to Congress was with difficulty elected, but now who a Bank has taken the field, Dr. Mason, as the decided opponent of that institution, has been triumphantly sustained. Not that we would refer to the vote of this county as a fair and determinate expression of the feelings of the people here in relation to the Bank, if we would not do such injustice to those who voted for the Bank candidate as to suppose that even a majority of them would justify that corrupt institution, whose oppressive conduct threatens to destroy our liberty and government. Many were made to believe that they could vote for Mr. Sprague, without thereby committing themselves in favor of the Bank, and did so with intent, by the act to express an approval of an institution, to whose measures and principles they are most decidedly opposed. They were told by their papers, and many were undoubtedly persuaded that the Bank had nothing to do with the pending election, though it must have been apparent to those who would take the trouble to reflect upon the subject, that Mr. Sprague's election would be considered as an approval of his course as Senator, which has been to justify and support this institution in all its oppressive and arrogant schemes. Mr. Sprague had claimed on the floor of the Senate, to represent the wishes and feelings of the people of this State, even when acting in direct opposition to, and in defiance of the instructions of their immediate representatives. His nomination as a candidate for Governor must therefore be considered as an appeal from the instructions of the Legislature to the judgment of the people. Strongly as their condemnation has been expressed in the late election, yet it has fallen far short of that detestation which his conduct has been viewed by a very large majority of the people of this State. Could his conduct as a Bank Senator have been presented to the judgment of the people, uninfluenced by party feelings or prejudices; could all have fully understood the effect of an approval of his conduct, and that to vote for him would be considered as an approval of it, we believe that his support would have fallen far short of that which their candidate received last year. Our opponents have exerted their utmost strength with their most popular man for a candidate, and the people have triumphed over all their exertions. Still they are too desperate and reckless to yield even when beaten. We must be vigilant to improve the victory we have gained. It is a triumph of the people and their interests over an aristocratic combination, fighting for power and plunder. To the benefit of the people then this victory must be used, not for party and selfish purposes. The responsibility of the majority is always great—often arduous—it requires wisdom, as well as honesty of purpose to realize the expectations of the people.

The federal papers in the mortification of defeat tell their readers that their want of success is owing to the deception of the democratic papers, and say that they are paid to deceive. For what the federal papers are paid, we will not pretend to say, but for the dissemination of truth, we think their employers must have had a bad bargain. If they are paid to deceive, they will be able to accomplish this much long with increasing their expense. There can be no greater cause of no-confidence imposed. That the papers of the federal party have been so much as to suppose that they should suppose readers of ordinary intelligence, would place no reliance on them. We do not know how they can much longer continue to deceive, and as they should happen to publish the truth; they might then lead some into error. For the event has often contradicted their assertions, that the statement of the truth by them might lead those acquainted with the erroneous conclusions. We acknowledge that we are somewhat indebted to federal papers for our success for their friends cannot rely upon their statements, and are thus in the dark as to what course to pursue, and can form no conclusion as to what the event is likely to be. Then again their extravagance of denunciation, their total ignorance of the feelings and intelligence of the people, offend those whom they intend to conciliate, and defeat their own purposes. The plain truth is, that our opponents, or at least their leading men, have too little intercourse or sympathy with the people. They mislead them, and are not always able to conceal their pride and arrogance towards them. They cannot but in this contempt of them and their desire to rule over them. We have laid before our readers some specimens of the estimation in which the Boston allies of the federal party in this State hold the farmers and mechanics of our country. These are undoubtedly the true sentiments of that party, though it is not thought to be good policy to avow and defend such expressions of them here. Give them the power here, and they would soon show us their contempt for the "huge paws" of the common people. We have no wish to excite the prejudices of any class of men towards another, but we do contend for the equal rights and privileges.

The opponents appear determined to die hard. They had boasted so loudly on the eve of the election that they are reluctant to admit so suddenly the overthrow of all their hopes—the defeat of all their schemes and the contradiction of all their confident assertions. They now tell their readers that they shall do better next time.—Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. These promises have been so often made and never fulfilled that the most sanguine among them have little hope of the future. The federal party must change their principles as well as their name, before they can hope to find favor with the people. So long as the democratic party live up to their professions, and administer the government with a view to the best interests of the people they will be sustained, longer they will not deserve to be.

At the Court of Common Pleas held at this place last week, the number of entries was about one hundred. The Court was occupied during the week with the disposition of the actions on the old Docket. There were three indictments for assault and battery. One defendant was found guilty and fined one dollar and costs, one acquitted, and in the third a male prosecutrix was entered upon payment of costs. An indictment for larceny found last January was tried at the term and the defendant acquitted. Much business was disposed of, and what is somewhat remarkable in this County, the Jury found a verdict in every case committed to them. In small number of entries (about one half as many as at

last term) is a favorable omen for the prosperity of our ed Mr. Jarvis, and in two of their Senatorial heard of reactions took place, but strange to relate, Mr. Clay received in 1832, only 4,563 votes. Measures of reaction, from 13,918, down to 45,63—very like the victory in Louisiana.

Kennebec is the strong hold, the citadel of federalism in this State. Many of its oldest and richest settlers were Revolutionary Tories; hence it has come down to us through all the changes of name that the tattered-and-feathered heroes of those times and their sons have taken to the present time, unchanged in principle.—In this county too, their Bank candidate for Gov., Mr. Sprague, res des. There the fed whigs calculated upon a clear majority for Sprague of 3000 votes. But our Democratic friends so manifestly did their duty, that the federalists in the result found they had missed a

figure, in falling one thousand votes short of their calculations.

Oxford is always true to Democratic principles. The early settlers of that county fought so hard for Independence, and the sons, the duet that they gave him 38,606, while Mr. Barbour, for whom they were to vote almost unanimously received 2—about one hundred and sixteenth part of Jackson's vote and the two hundred and thirteenth part of the whole votes. Quite near enough this for a coalition pro-phacy.

In Virginia, so mighty was the reaction against Van Buren, that it was said with confidence "the vote of the state will be given almost unanimously for Barbour." So disgusted were the Virginians with Van Buren's conduct of his fame—to preside over the deliberations of a once dignified senate; and of a piece with the proceedings of the Philadelphia train band, which assailed the militia system by placing the notorious Col. Pluck at the head of a regiment. The truth seems to be, that the Bank and the Aristocracy, despairing of success with the people, and fearing to engage in the "revolution by the sword," which they threatened

during the panic, have resolved on bringing the elective franchise into cursive, by nominating John Doe and Richard Roe for high and important offices.—UMBRA.

*From the Argus.*

THE ELECTION.

We fear, returns of votes have been received, making the number of towns heard from 320, and giving an aggregate of votes,

For Dunlap, 37,554—Sprague, 33,389—Scattering, 786.

Gov.—Dunlap's plurality over all opponents, THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE!

Last year the whole number cast was

For Dunl.	5,731
For S. E. Smith,	8,024
For Goodenow,	18,112
For Hill and others,	2,455

Gov.—Dunlap's plurality, 2' 10"—Increase this yr. 1269.

Ten or twelve towns remain to be heard from, which will make his plurality this year at least THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED.

The SENATE will consist of the following gentlemen.

*Democrats.*

York—Nathaniel Clark—Alexander McClure—Frederick Greene

Cumberland—Josiah Paine, John Smith, Tobias Purrington, and Elizab Latham.

Oxford—Joseph Tobin and Daniel Brown.

Waldo—Rufus Burnham and Joseph Miller.

Penobscot—Reuben Bayley and Ira Fisk.

Hancock & Washington.

Western District—Amos Allen.

Eastern District—Anson G. Chandler.

*Federalists.*

Middle District—Jeremiah O'Brien.

Kennebec—William Emmons, Josiah Prescott and Enoch Fairbank.

Lincoln—William McLellan, Benj. Randall, Lucius Barnard and Stephen H. Read.

Somerset, no choice.

The HOUSE, as far as ascertained consists of 94 democratic and 66 federal members.

Twenty-six Representatives. Districts remain unheard from a majority of which will return democratic members.

*Members of Congress elect.*

Cumberland District, F. O. J. Smith.

Oxford " Moses Mason, Jr.

Kennebec " George Evans

Lincoln " Jonathan Bailey.

Penobscot " Gorham Parks.

Waldo " Joseph Hall.

Hancock & Wash. " Leonard Jarvis.

*From the Argus.*

Since the election, we have been so engaged in correcting the returns, and in ascertaining the general result in the State, that we have hitherto been unable to give that particular attention to the several counts which they deserve.

By the returns complete from the County of York it is shown that Mr. Dunlap's net gain since last election is six hundred and eighty-eight votes.

In 1834 or Dunlap 4795 against Dunlap 3347 " 1833 " 3667 " 2907

1,128 440

688 Dunlap's net gain.

The Democratic list of Senators is elected to the State Legislature, and a majority of Democratic Representatives. Thus do the Democrats of York resist federal aggression, and do they nobly sustain the measures of the Administration.

Lincoln has elected a Federal Representative to Congress, and Federal Senators to the Legislature. The high personal popularity of Mr. Kavanagh, our Democratic Representative in Congress from that County, secured his election at the time of comparative political quietude. Now that the Bank has goaded them on to the contest, the federalists have come out in their strength, and have reclaimed their own. Lincoln has always been a federal county. Too much praise however cannot be awarded to the democratic towns of Cushing, Friendship, Georgetown, Jefferson, Nobleboro', St. George, Warren, Washington and some others, that so nobly contributed to the onward march of democratic principles. Our cause for several years past has been gaining in that County, and we shall doubtless soon number her among the ever true and staunch friends of popular rights.

Penobscot, that most flourishing and enterprising County of our State, has come in nobly to the rescue. Increasing in population, and growing in commercial and agricultural prosperity with unprecedented rapidity, her love of Democracy and the rights of man "grows with her growth, and strengthens with her strength."

She has given a very considerable sum in her vote for Governor, and has re-elected her Democratic Representative in Congress. She has also elected the Democratic list of Senators, and every Representative excepting two to the State Legislature.

The Hancock and Washington District has been so nearly balanced in political power, and the federalists were so confident of success, that we were fearful that we might there lose our Representative in Congress. That District too, in consequence of the constant inter-course it has with Boston, has been particularly assailed by the aristocrats of that city.

If there was for Jackson 5210; for Clay, 4470; and all others, none.

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found a verdict in every case committed to them. In

small number of entries (about one half as many as at

last term) is a favorable omen for the prosperity of our ed Mr. Jarvis, and in two of their Senatorial heard of reactions took place, but strange to relate, Mr. Clay received in 1832, only 4,563 votes. Measures of reaction, from 13,918, down to 45,63—very like the victory in Louisiana.

A writer in the Albany Argus speaks of it in the following style:

"Less than the least of all things.—The federal States Convention at Utica, after adjourning, balloting and caucusing for two days,

finally nominated William H. Seward and Silas M. Stilwell for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor. Whether this was intended as a virtual abandonment of modern whiggism in this state, or as a measure calcu-

lated to bring our form of government into discredit with the people, it may be difficult to determine; but of one thing there can be no doubt; that two such nominations for two such offices, were never before made in any state, by any party. It seems however to be a part of the same policy with that which elected George Poinexter—a nullifier and a man of ill-fame—to preside over the deliberations of a once dignified senate; and of a piece with the proceedings of the Philadelphia train band, which assailed the militia system by placing the notorious Col. Pluck at the head of a regiment.

The truth seems to be, that the Bank and the Aristocracy, despairing of success with the people, and fearing to engage in the "revolution by the sword," which they threatened during the panic, have resolved on bringing the elective franchise into cursive, by nominating John Doe and Richard Roe for high and important offices.—UMBRA.

*Party Names.*—In our paper of to day we have spoken of our political opponents only by the name of *federalists*. This is the name which they bore during our last War with Great Britain, and which, by their conduct, they then sunk to the lowest depth of degradation; since when they have assumed various other appellations, which they have successively disgraced and discarded, and now claim for themselves the once honored name of "Whigs." This name we will never consent to relinquish to their vile keeping. They possess it only by stealth, and stole it only to disgrace it.

When our country was struggling, as for its very existence, against a powerful foreign enemy, our political opponents, under the appellation of *federalists*, styled that enemy the *Bull-work of the Religion we profess*, and resolved it to be "unbecoming moral and religious People to rejoice at the success of the American Arms." Every act of their political conduct during the whole War was such as to heap odium upon the name by which they were known.

From that time the reactions grew worse and worse, and October 19, 1830, "the great changes in public opinion rendered it fixed as a fact that General Jackson could not receive the vote of that State." As the day approached, the shouts of victory rose triumphant from the ex-

isting coalition. "The Lion of the West, with Frank Granger on his back, roaring and shaking his mane." (Frank Granger roaring and shaking the lion's mane? which? no matter.) The Lion of the West had set out from Buffalo for Herkimer, and "an attempt" was to be made "to stop him." When he came, he showed his teeth and not his tail—those who conjured him up, desired, but were not able, to conjure him down again. Frank Granger was on his back—the Lion's gentle reader, but it is not his own. Whether he roared and shook it or not, we never heard. Let him rest—it is over, we still keep looking up, and when the sky is over, we will catch looks.

The result ... the four years tremendous reaction we had last year having had in 1832 a majority something over five thousand—received in 1832 a majority something short of fourteen thousand—between two and three times as great as before. The coalition experienced such a victory as their British allies encountered at New Orleans. They were routed—horse, foot, and flying artillery.

These tremendous reactions in New York have lasted 10 years already. They will probably continue till after the next Presidential election. It is impossible to calculate from the smoke of a sharp fight how many thousands are killed and wounded. It is best never to be frightened with the noise, but to wait till the atmosphere clears up and you can count them; when it will generally be found that no one is hurt, unless somebody's gun has burst, somebody's blunderbuss kicked the owner over, or somebody in the ranks shot his own officer with a ramrod. The coalition fire a great many blank cartridges, and seem to imagine that they are doing great execution. Blaze away boys! "The smell is quite refreshing," as the representative of Essex South said when Arnold shot Houston. We can stand such wading distress speeches, and after dinner follow, as long as old Nick will pay for the powder.

We have given a compendious history of great reactions—rather tedious but not the less is told. The lesson is perfectly plain. What has been will be. Before have caught a bear never kill his skin.

Experience is a severe teacher, and keeps a dear school; but many will learn in no other, and very slowly indeed in hers. If they cannot comprehend such easy lessons as these till she hits them agreat many very hard raps over the knuckles and on the scionce—they must bear the smart. It is not fault of ours.

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*New-York Nominations.*—The Democratic State Convention of New York was held at Utica on Wednesday the 10th inst, and unanimously nominated His Excellency William L. Marcy, and the Hon. John Marcy, for re-election as Governor and Lieut. Governor of that State. The Convention adopted a series of spirited Resolutions, and have published an Address to the Republicans, and call for a meeting of the convention in the fall of the year.

The reactions in particular states were very remarkable, in Alabama it was expected, there would be a reaction; there were strong signs of it. But it did not come quite soon enough, for they all voted for Jackson. In Georgia there was a considerable reaction and strong signs of it. But it did not come quite soon enough, for they all voted for Jackson. In Mississippi, there were wonderful reactions, changes were "brought in" by some of our wisemen of the north, "sufficient to direct his vot

es to Clay." If they could have found one Clay man to begin with there is no telling what might have happened. But, alas! how few feet will give the lie to speculation! no such unity can be found in Mississippi—he is to be defeated.

The nomination is received with surprise by all parties, the fed. rats themselves say nothing. The most prominent men of the party refuses to be brought forward as candidates, and two days were expended before a selection could be made from such as considered their popularity of too little value to suffer from a "Waterloo defeat."

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popular favor; therefore, for these, and for many other good and sufficient reasons set forth in said petitions, they have prayed this legislative body, that they may be allowed to take and use the name of WHIGS, alias WIGS, and to be known by that name in future, or until the said name shall become, from their use of it, odious and unpopular:—Therefore, in consideration of the premises:

*Be it enacted, &c., That the said OLD TORIES, alias Royalists, alias Federalists, alias Hartford Conventionists, alias National Republicans, alias Consolidationists, alias Bankites, &c., &c., shall be allowed to take the name of WHIGS, alias WIGS, and shall hereafter be known and called by said name, or names, in the same manner as they have heretofore been designated and known by all and any of the names aforesaid.*

*Provided nevertheless, That all the Republicans, and other good people of this Commonwealth, shall have full permission to call the said Whigs, alias Wigs, by any of the aforesaid names which they have heretofore borne, at all times, and in all places;—and, moreover, that the said Whigs, alias Wigs, shall still be, and shall forever continue to be, responsible for all the acts, contrivances, plots, treasons, conspiracies, misdemeanors, wicked designs, and traitorous intentions, in which they have, at any time, been detected or implicated, under any of their said former names and appellations, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if this Act had never been passed.*

[Approved, April 1, 1834.]

The Legislative Council of Michigan assembled at Detroit, in extra session on the 11th inst. After the usual preliminary proceedings, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that a quorum had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might think proper to make.—The Message of the Governor, subsequently transmitted, is chiefly occupied by suggestions upon the subject of the admission of Michigan into the Union. He is of opinion that the claims of that Territory have not received the attention they merit; and suggests that, under the present policy of Congress, she has but one course left for the assertion of her equal rights. It is to ascertain her population, which is beyond doubt more than sixty thousand; to proceed, in that event, to the calling of a convention for the institution of a State Government, and to the election of a Representative and Senators to Congress. The State of Michigan will then, he says, have a right to demand admission into the Union. He also recommends an extension of the laws of the Territory over the country north of the State of Missouri, and west of the river Mississippi, which Congress has attached to Michigan—and improvement of the Territorial roads—and a full examination of the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, which he considers a flagrant violation of personal liberty, entirely at war with the spirit and genius of our institutions, and stain upon the legal code of the country. He also suggests the propriety of an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the survey of a route for one or more Rail Roads across the Peninsula, which is about to be commenced by competent engineers, obtained from the army for that purpose.—[Bos. States.]

A Perilous Situation. The Editor of the Atlas says if he can find out the man's name who cast the only federal vote in Cutler, Me., he will forward him the Atlas one year without charge. The unfortunate man will doubtless use every caution to avoid the threatened chastisement.

We understand that a person in East Cambridge, Wm. P. Dennis, was hung in effigy at East Cambridge on Saturday night last. The cause assigned for this violation of the rules of property and good order, is a suspicion that he furnished information to the government, by which one of the persons concerned in the late riot at Charlestown was detected and brought to trial.—*Mere. Jour.*

#### MARRIED.

In Newry, by John Libby, Esq. Mr. Pergen Sessions, of Andover, surplus, to Miss Julia Ann Kilgore, of Newry.

A Court of Probate held at Livermore within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JOHN HEARSEY Administrator of the estate of LUTHER BRETT, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, ORDERED,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Copy Attest; Josseru G. Cole, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM K. PORTER,

late of Turners, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SOPHONIA PORTER.

Turner, Sept. 18, 1834.

RAND WHITE.

Dixfield, Sept. 18, 1834.

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THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of JAMES WHITE,

late of Dixfield in the county of Oxford, whom deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

RAND WHITE.

Dixfield, Sept. 18, 1834.

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#### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE:—Stoneham.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and parts of land in Stoneham, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1834, as follows:—

Description of property with names of owners if known.

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## SAN MARINO.

There are few political phenomena more curious than those which are presented by the tiny republic of San Marino, with a population of seven thousand, and a territory of two leagues square, flourishing for centuries on the very middle ages, it was protected by its insignificance from the calamities which overwhelmed its neighbors; and more recently, it was preserved from the disasters of a greater revolution, by the time taught wisdom of its rulers. When Bonaparte became the conqueror of Italy, he despatched a deputation to his brother liberals of San Marino, with a present of several pieces of cannon, and an offer to augment their territory. The shrewd republicans thanked him for the cannon, but declined the present of the territory, not caring to be at the expense of external warfare to protect it. This republic is now an asylum for all who are proscribed, and who are proscribed to abstain from political controversy, and to keep the peace at the price of their protection. Its citizens are extremely jealous of their reputation in this respect, and do not hesitate to take summary vengeance on all who speak of it too lightly. Towards the close of the last century, an inhabitant of Rimini imprudently declared that the republic was a mere place of refuge for thieves and vagabonds: whereupon it was solemnly ordained by the council of sixty, that the slanderer, and all who bore his name, should be forever excluded from their territory. After a lapse of thirty years, it chanced that a traveler, who with his family, found shelter from a violent storm in the hut of a peasant of Seravalle, in the course of conversation, addressed his wife as "Signora Bava." No sooner was the odious name pronounced, than the peasant summarily ejected the whole company from his door, according to the law in behalf made and provided.

The constitution of this little state, like that of some larger ones, has been harshly dealt with by men in power, and the government is little better than an aristocracy. The popular assembly, or Arengo, is now called together only on extraordinary occasions; the real power residing in what is called the council of sixty, though it really consists of only forty members, and those the wealthiest citizens. When a Arengo is to be convened, notice is given by a bell, which is distinctly heard throughout the whole republic; and it is provided by an ancient law, that whoever disobeys the summons, shall pay a fine of one penny, to be rigidly exacted without any mitigation. The council of sixty chose the persons, from whom two captains, one for the town, the other for the country, are elected by lot. These persons hold their offices for six months, and are afterwards ineligible for a term of three years. With them is associated a commissary, who is constituted the judge in all matters, civil or criminal. Next to these in dignity are the school master and physician. It is provided, that the physician and the commissary shall be elected for three years, and shall not be citizens of the republic. The former is also required to keep a horse, that their captains have, thus far, taken the public chest under their exclusive care, or undertaken to nullify the legislature with a veto. [Boston Patriot.]

*Original Anecdote.*—A gentleman found that a species of vegetables, called onions, were in the constant habit of disappearing from his garden without any assignable cause, except the agency of a little negro of his. He accordingly applied the Hickory very plentifully to the supposed delinquent, notwithstanding his lamentable protestations of innocence. A day or two afterwards he was surprised at the entrance of the negro into his room, preceded by a formidable stench, and bearing in his arms a certain gray animal, known commonly as a polecat. "I told you, whip me for nothing. Here 'em what steal be ingum. Don't you smell he bref."

*A Careful Soldier.*—A new recruit coming into action, followed the example of his comrades, and loaded his musket. Having done this, he placed the breech of his gun on the ground, and appeared to be anxiously endeavoring to draw the charge. One of his comrades observing him, sung out, "Jim why don't you fire, and let 'em have it boy?"—"Because," replied Jim, "I don't dare to, I shall hurt somebody, for I've got a ball in my gun, and can't get it out."

*Bowel Complaint.*—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Republican recommends an infusion of White-oak bark, as an almost certain cure for this dangerous and troublesome complaint. The infusion to be prepared by putting a piece of bark, about the size of a man's hand, into a quart of cold water, and letting it remain until it has changed the color to that of Maderia wine, when it may be used. From a tea to a table spoonful of the preparation may be taken every half hour until the disease is arrested. If necessary to sweeten it, use local sugar.

Major Noah, in his last Star gives the following directions for manufacturing a genuine case of Cholera. "Eat two cucumbers, dressed or raw, as you prefer—then take a quart of blackberries, four ears of green corn, four young potatoes mashed—a lobster or a crab—some ice water, and wash the whole down with a quart of buttermilk, and you will shortly have a touch of the real thing."

*Breach of Marriage Promise.*—An action was lately brought by a lady against a gentleman of Litchfield, for not having fulfilled his engagement towards her. The gentleman, for which he stands committed. And it shall

pleaded in extenuation the feeble health of the lady, who for two years had been very ill, and the physicians had stated that her recovery was uncertain. The gentlemen then ceased to pay his addresses, and was ultimately married to another. The charge of the Judge was delivered on Friday, and on Saturday a verdict for the defendant was returned.—[Star.]

## State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

An Act for the abolition of Imprisonment of honest debtors for debt.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted, That when a person shall be arrested or committed to prison, on any cause of action which shall have occurred after this Act shall take effect, or on any execution or legal process founded on any such contract or cause of action, except in conformity with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when judgment shall hereafter be rendered by any Court, in any suit founded on any contract made and entered into, or cause of action which shall have accrued after this act shall take effect, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court rendering such judgment, and of the Recorder, or Justice of the Peace, so to vary the form of the Execution, that shall issue thereon, as that the same shall not run against the body of such debtor or debtors.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in each County there shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent and advice of the Council, three Commissioners of Insolvency, who shall possess such powers and be subject to such duties as is hereinbefore provided in this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the creditor or creditors in any Execution, issued is aforesaid wherein the debt exclusive of costs is not less than five dollars, may at any time apply to one of said Commissioners, whose duty it shall be forthwith to furnish each creditor or creditors with a notification to his debtor or debtors under the hand and seal of said Commissioners of Insolvency, which said notification shall be in the form following, to wit—

## STATE OF MAINE.

To the Sheriff of the said County of \_\_\_\_\_ or either of his Deputies, or L. S. the Constables of the towns within the said county, or to any or either of them:

Greeting.  
In the name of the State of Maine you are required to summon and give notice unto A. B. D. in said county (addition) if he may be found in your precinct, that he appear before E. F. Esq. one of the Commissioners of Insolvency for the county aforesaid at my dwelling house in G —, on — the — day of — at — of the clock in the — noon then and there at the solicitation of E. F. G. —, (addition) to disclose the actual state of his business affairs, & of all & every description of property of which he may be the owner or possessor either in severally or in common with others, or in reversion or remainder together with a particular description thereof, and when and with whom the same is in keeping or deposited. And of this witness, with your doings therein, you are to make a true return unto my self at or before the said — day of — Dated at B — aforesaid the — day of — in the year of our Lord —.

## C. D. Commissioner of Insolvency.

And it shall be the duty of the officer to whom said notice is delivered to make service and return of the same agreeably to the receipt, which shall be made by giving an attested copy thereof in hand to said debtor fourteen days, or by leaving an attested copy thereof at the last and usual place of abode of said debtor twenty one days, at least before the time appointed for said debtor to disclose: for which service the officer shall receive the same fees as is now established by law for the service and return of a writ issued by a Justice of the Peace.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That if the said debtor being notified as aforesaid, shall neglect to appear and make disclosure, and to make answer to such interrogations pertinent to the matter in issue, as the execution creditor or creditors, his or their Attorney may propound in writing, and to make oath to the truth and justice of the same, or in case said debtor shall appear and comply with the foregoing requisition, all which shall be reduced to writing by the Commissioner taking the same, and be signed and sworn to in his presence; and in case it shall appear to said Commissioners from the disclosure of said debtor, and other evidence produced by the parties, each of whom shall have a right to produce such evidence, which shall also be reduced to writing by said Commissioner, that said debtor has not conducted himself withal, notwithstanding his protestations respecting his property, and that said debtor is able to satisfy said Execution, or any part thereof without the aid of property exempt by law from attachment and execution, then and in either case, until it shall further appear to said Commissioner, that the property thus fraudulently concealed and disposed of by said debtor, has, in fact, subsequently, before the service of the notification, been applied to the payment of the bona fide debts of said debtor, it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to order said debtor committed. And he shall issue his mittimus accordingly, directed to the keepers of the several Gaols, in their several counties, therein reciting the causes of said commitment, and the amount of debt and costs,

the subject matter of the petition and discharge the petitioner from his imprisonment upon such terms and conditions as the Court in its discretion may prescribe.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That when the said debtor shall be committed, and it shall not appear in said mittimus, that there was a personal service of the notification made upon the debtor, or that said debtor did appear, the keeper of the gaol shall release said debtor from imprisonment, or said debtor giving bond with surety or sureties in a sum equal to double the amount for which said debtor stands committed, to be approved by one of the Commissioners of Insolvency, conditional that within thirty days from the verdict aforesaid, that said debtor has no property which he has not disclosed, described and offered as aforesaid, not exempted by law from said attachment and execution, the judgment of said Court shall forever after operate as a release of said debtor from liability to be notified as aforesaid, or to make any further disclosure on that execution, or any other execution issued on the same judgment, or any subsequent judgment founded thereon.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That if any debtor as aforesaid, shall be convicted of having sold, leased or otherwise conveyed, contracted or disposed of, or entrusted his or her estate or any part thereof, directly or indirectly contrary to his or her foregoing oath, or affirmation, he or she shall be liable to the pains and penalties of wilful perjury.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That no debtor shall hereafter be arrested on mense process in any action or suit founded on contract which shall be made or entered into or accrue after this Act shall take effect, unless the plaintiff or some other person shall make oath or affirmation before some Justice of the Peace, that the defendant or defendants named in the process or are justly indebted to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in a certain sum stated in said affidavit, and shall moreover make oath or affirmation that he or they have reason to believe that the said defendant or defendants intends or intend to remove from the State, or remove his or their property before judgment, or otherwise abscond, so that the process of the Court after judgment cannot be executed, which oath or affirmation shall be appended to said process, whereupon the said officer, executing the same shall take bail as was provided by the law passed one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, but the defendant or defendants may contest the allegation of said oath or affirmation before the Court in which the said suit or action is instituted in such form as the Court may prescribe. And if the Court shall be of opinion that the said allegations are not well founded, it may make an order to be entered on record discharging said bail or surety from his or their sureship, and said Plaintiff or Plaintiff shall recover no costs in their said action.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That whenever the creditor or creditors in any execution shall apply to a Commissioner of Insolvency for the notification to his, or their said debtor agreeably to the provisions of the fourth section of this Act, and said creditor, or creditors, his or their Attorney, shall make oath before said Commissioner of Insolvency that he, or they, have reason to believe, and do believe that the said debtor is about to leave the State, and go beyond the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of insolvency, so that the judgment of said Commissioners when obtained, cannot be enforced against said debtor, said Commissioners shall append a certificate of said oath, to

creditor or creditors execution, or executions, and the same shall run against the body of said creditor as heretofore; and said debtor shall be released from imprisonment on giving bond in double the amount of the execution or executions, conditioned that said debtor shall appear and make disclosure and abide and perform the judgment of said Commissioners:—Provided, That said debtor shall be first served with notice as provided in the fourth section of this Act before he shall be liable to be arrested on said execution or executions:—And Provided Also, That when said debtor shall be arrested on execution, the Commissioner may inquire into the specifications of said oath, and in case said Commissioner is satisfied that the allegations in said oath are not justified by the facts in the case, he shall discharge the debtor and his sureties, from their bond or suretyship, and said creditor or creditors shall pay the expenses of said debtor's arrest and commitment.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That when any person who is or may be imprisoned for debt on mense process shall give bond to the creditor with or more sureties approved by the creditors, or one of the Commissioners of Insolvency in double the amount for which he is imprisoned, said to be in the usual form of bail bonds on mense process, which bond shall be returned by the keeper of the Gaol to the Court of Justice from the writ issued, the person thus imprisoned shall be released from confinement.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That when any person who shall be committed to the Court of Common Pleas to be held at or for the County where such disclosure is had, reserving to each party the right of producing at the trial on each appeal any other evidence relevant to the enquiry, and the party so appealing before such a appeal shall be allowed shall recognize with sufficient sureties to the adverse party on a reasonable sum to prosecute his appeal with effect and to pay such costs as may arise in the suits after said appeal, which costs shall be taxed for the party prevailing in the same manner as costs are taxed in other cases in the same Court, and judgment shall be rendered and execution issued thereon accordingly. And in all such cases a certified copy of the written examination before the Commissioners which it shall be the duty of the party appealing to produce with such evidence as either party may produce at the trial, shall be submitted in the Jury under the direction of the Court, who shall return a special verdict on the premises. And if by such verdict of the Jury it shall appear to the said Court that said debtor has fraudulently concealed in the disposition of his property as is contemplated in and by the fifth section of this Act, the Court shall have power to continue the same, or if it shall appear to said Court from the

they may proceed to hear the parties touching the same that is allowed by law for the support of other criminals, for the support of each debtor or committed to prison by virtue of this Act, to be allowed and paid from the Treasury of the County where he stands committed under the direction of the County Commissioners.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That the keeper of the prison shall be entitled to receive the same that is allowed by law for the support of other criminals, for the support of each debtor or committed to prison by virtue of this Act, to be allowed and paid from the Treasury of the County where he stands committed under the direction of the County Commissioners.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That the Act passed March eighteen hundred and thirty one, entitled "An Act for the abolition of imprisonment of Honest debtors for Debt, be and the same are hereby repealed".

The preceding Bill, having been read in both Branches was referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers that publish the laws of the State.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE: Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and tracts of land in Fryeburg, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lands are vested in this committee to collect, for the years 1831 and 1832, as follows:

Description of property with names of owners if known.	No. of lots.	No. of Acres.	No. of Driv.	No. of Lots.	Total Tax.
part of 22	4	\$300	14	14	2 86
part of 3	3	150	72	71	1 43
part of 7	21	30	10	10	2 29
Meadow lot 1-4 p-t	4	125	60	60	1 19
53	4	150	72	71	1 43
		160	48	48	4 83
7	5	150	72	72	7 72
Meadow	6	1 26	528	2 46	4 94
6	2	21	242	1 14	2 30
part of 3	7	10	48	47	9 95
Upland	6	90	30	30	2 77
pine plain	8	200	96	95	9 91
Interval, S. part	19	17	221	1 04	2 10
West part of 30	30	90	44	43	8 87
West part of 39	50	200	90	95	9 91
43	4	140	68	66	1 34
2	3	103	324	1 63	3 60
5	27	270	1 30	1 27	2 57
Intervals	9	150	72	71	1 43
15	5	75	36	35	7 71
A. Lovell's pond	100	48	47	47	4 74
lot formerly owned by Moses Patten	200	95	95	95	9 95
House, barn & do.	19	196	92	92	9 92
Improved land	15	300	1 42	1 42	1 42
Unimproved land	19	196	92	92	9 92
do.	20	80	38	38	3 38
Lot & Shop adjoining S. Bradley's land	150	72	71	71	1 43
Supposed to David Webster	15	45	22	22	4 44
1/4th part of Saw Mill & Crist Mill	100	48	47	47	4 47
Pine plain (C. man lot)	400	500	2 40	2 37	4 77
Store and lot at the Corner	800	3 81	3 70	7 63	
And unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me, or before THURSDAY the 27th day of November next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Auction, on said day, at ten o'clock A. M., at my Store, in said Fryeburg, which will discharge the same.					
HEMRY C. BUSWELL, Collector					
Fryeburg, August 21, 1834.					3 w 2

## Commissioner's Notice:

HE undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the Estate of WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr. late of Fryeburg, hereby give public Notice that six months are allowed for the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, from the fifth day of August, 1834—and we shall be in Session the first Wednesday in October, December, and January, at the house of Widow Mary Russell, in Fryeburg, from ten o'clock A. M. to six P. M.

STEPHEN FARINGTON.

ISAAC FRYE.

Fryeburg, August 29, 1834.

## Auction!

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 25th day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. at the premises 75 or